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No. 63-28145

#### SPECIFICATION

Title of the Invention
 Wireless communication system

#### 2. What is claimed is:

1. A wireless communication system, being a system of presenting a plurality of services differing in the required transmission quality by wireless communication,

wherein each service is presented by wireless communication, by a same transmitter and a same transmission power, and

the service signal is provided with the transmission characteristic improving treatment for obtaining a greater improving effect when the requirement is stricter depending on the required transmission quality of the service.

3. Detailed Description of the Invention [Industrial Field of Utilization]

The present invention relates to a wireless communication system for presenting a plurality of services, and more particularly to a wireless communication system suited to a mobile communication system.

### [Prior Art]

In mobile communication, when presenting a plurality of services (for example, sound, facsimile, and data

communication), it is supposed that the required transmission quality (such as bit error rate) differs individually.

In mobile communication, usually, a radio base station connected to a fixed communication network is installed in the center of service area, mobile stations moving freely in the service area are connected to the fixed communication network through the radio base station. The communication range of mobile stations (called zone radius) is determined by the transmission required in communication and transmission electric power between the base station and mobile stations.

Generally, in facsimile or data communication, stricter transmission quality is required than in voice communication, and therefore in the system having set the transmission electric power for voice communication, if desired to receive the service of facsimile or data communication by using the same transmitter and receiver, the user cannot receive the service of facsimile or data communication except for the central region of the service area. Accordingly, to realize facsimile or data communication in satisfactory quality in the entire region of voice communication, the transmission electric power must be increased at the time of facsimile or data communication.

It is relatively complicated to control the transmission electric power in every service, and when the transmission electric power is increased, the distance of the wireless communication system using the same frequency must be set apart, and the frequency utilization efficiency is poor. In particular, in mobile communication, the service area using a

same frequency must be extended in distance, and the effective use of frequency becomes poor.

It is hence an object of the invention to present a wireless communication system capable of presenting a plurality of services differing in transmission quality, by a same transmitter and same transmission electric power in a same area. [Means for Solving the Problems.]

According to the invention, service signals differing in the required transmission quality are transmitted by a same transmitter and same transmission electric power, and the service signals are treated by transmission characteristic improvement differing depending on the required transmission quality, and in this case, the stricter the required transmission quality, the greater is the obtained improvement effect.

Thus, for all services, for example, communication can be in the same zone radius and same transmission electric power [Embodiment]

Fig. 1 shows an example of mobile communication system for explaining an embodiment of the invention. A voice signal input terminal 1, a facsimile signal input terminal 2, and a data communication input terminal 3 are connected to a switch 5 through a signal processing circuit 4 for improvement of transmission characteristic. In this embodiment, the transmission characteristic improvement technology is realized by error correction coding and time diversity, and the signal input terminals 1, 2, 3 are respectively connected to

error correction coding circuits 4a, 4b and 5c in the signal processing circuit 4, output sides of the error correction coding circuits 4a, 4b and 4c are respectively connected to time diversity circuits 4d, 4e and 4f, and these time diversity circuits 4d, 4e and 4f are connected to a transmitter 6 through the switch 5. The transmission signal of the transmitter 6 is transmitted as radio wave from a transmission antenna 7.

This radio wave is received in a reception antenna 8, and is supplied into a receiver 9. The output side of the receiver 9 is changed over and connected to any one of the circuits corresponding to voice signal, facsimile signal and data signal in a signal processing circuit 11 for improvement of transmission characteristic through a switch 10. The signal processing circuit 11 includes a voice signal output terminal 12, a facsimile signal output terminal 13, and a data signal output terminal 14.

A coded voice signal is fed into the voice signal input terminal 1. The coded voice signal is provided with a check bit by the error correction coding circuit 4a, and the time diversity circuit 4d sends out the same signal plural times at intervals (as for operation of time diversity, see Japanese Laid-open Patent No. 56-191814). The facsimile signal and data signal, similarly, pass through the error correction coding circuits 4b, 4c and time diversity circuits 4e, 4f, and are fed into the switch 5. The switch 5 selects any one of voice signal, facsimile signal and data signal, and supplies it into the transmitter 6, and this signal is modulated in carrier in the

transmitter 6, and is transmitted to the transmission antenna 7.

The transmission signal is received in the reception antenna 8, and is demodulated and decoded into a base band signal in the receiver 9, and is put into the signal processing circuit 11. The signal processing circuit 11 is a circuit for processing reversely as in the signal processing circuit 4, being provided individually for voice signal, facsimile signal and data signal, and each demodulated and decoded signal is processed by time diversity and error correction coding, and the voice signal is issued from the voice signal output terminal 12, the facsimile signal from the facsimile signal output terminal 13, and the data signal from the data signal output terminal 14.

In this case, according to the invention, the voice signal, facsimile signal, and data signal are processed by correction coding at different correction capacity and time diversity of different number of branches, individually, that is, the higher the required transmission quality, the higher is raised the correction capacity of error correction coding and the larger is the number of branches of time diversity. For example, the correction capacity of error correction coding is higher and the number of branches of time diversity is larger in the facsimile signal than in voice signal.

Thus, plural services of different transmission quality requirements can be presented by same transmission electric power and in same zone radius.

Depending on the requirement of transmission quality, meanwhile, only the correction capacity of error correction coding or only the number of branches of time diversity may be varied.

#### [Effects of the Invention]

The effects of the invention are described below while referring to specific examples. Supposing the voice signal to be an analog signal of 3 kHz coded according to APC-AB (adaptive prediction-adaptive bit assignment), the facsimile signal to be a signal of 4.8 kb/s of G3, and the data signal to be a signal of 2.4 kb/s, their required transmission quality is respectively assumed to be  $10^{-2}$ ,  $10^{-4}$ , and  $10^{-5}$ . Using two-branch spatial diversity (2SD) as fading measure, in the case of voice signal, at the transmission electric power of 15 W/3 W in the base station/mobile station, the frequency assignment for service area of zone radius of 3 km in 1.5 GHz band is realized by repeating nine sets of frequency. In the case of facsimile signal, however, at the same transmission electric power, the frequency assignment for service area of zone radius of 1.4 km realized by repeating 36 sets of frequency.

As shown in Fig. 2, the voice signal from the input terminal 1 is coded in an APC-AB coding circuit 15, and is also coded by bit sort error correction (BSFEC), and the coded voice signal is sent out into the switch 5 at 16 kb/s. The facsimile signal is coded in the error correction coding circuit 4b, and fed into the time diversity circuit 4e to undergo time diversity of two branches (2TD), and is supplied into the switch 5 at 16 kb/s.

That is, since the time diversity has two branches, 8 kb/s is issued from one branch, and its 3 (8-4.8) kb/s is used in error correction bit. The data signal from the terminal 3 is coded in the error correction coding circuit 4c, and is fed into the time diversity circuit 4f to undergo time diversity of four branches (4TD), and is supplied into the switch 5 at 16 kb/s. The signal is modulated by GMSK (BbT = 0.25) and transmitted in a transmitter-receiver 21. That is, the transmission speed in the wireless section is 16 kb/s. The signal is received by a two-branch spatial diversity antenna 22, and demodulated in the transmitter-receiver 21 by frequency detection two-bit integral detection system, and is decoded by supplying into any one of the coding circuit 15, time diversity circuits 4e, 4f, through the switch 5.

Fig. 3 shows measured results of experiments of average bit error rate with respect to the reception CNR (central value) in the case of using only two-branch spatial diversity in the presence of Raleigh fading (2SD), in the case of using two-branch spatial diversity, two-branch time diversity and error correction coding (2SD-2TD-FEC), and in the case of using two-branch spatial diversity, four branch time diversity and error correction coding (2SD-4TD-FEC).

As known from Fig. 3, at the reception CNR of near 10 dB, the voice signal has an average bit error rate of  $10^{-2}$  by 2SD, the facsimile signal has an average bit error rate of  $10^{-4}$  by 2SD-2Td-FEC, and the data signal has an average bit error rate of  $10^{-5}$  by 2SD-4TD-FEC. That is, when the voice signal,

facsimile signal, and data signal are treated by transmission characteristic improvement as shown in Fig. 2 individually, the required transmission quality is obtained at the same transmission electric power. When applied to the mobile wireless communication, at the zone radius of 3 km, the frequency assignment for service area can be realized by repeating nine sets of frequency, and not only the voice signal, but also the service of facsimile signal and data signal can be presented.

As described herein, according to the invention, in the area capable of transmitting, for example, voice by the same transmitter and same transmission electric power, the service of facsimile or data communication is realized, and the user can enjoy a plurality of services without being conscious of difference in service. This invention can be applied not only in mobile communications but also in general wireless communications.

## 4. Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing a wireless communication system according to the invention, Fig. 2 is a block diagram showing an example of experiment system of application of the invention, and Fig. 3 is a diagram showing results of experiments of the relation of average bit error rate and reception CNR in the experiment systems in the drawings.

Applicant: Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp.

## Attorney: Suguru Kusano, patent attorney

## Fig. 1

- 1 Voice signal input terminal
- 2 Facsimile signal input terminal
- 3 Data signal input terminal
- 4 Signal processing circuit
- 4a Error correction coding circuit
- 4d Time diversity circuit
- 5 Switch
- 6 Transmitter
- 7 Transmission antenna
- 9 Receiver
- 10 Switch
- 11 Signal processing circuit
- 12 Voice signal output terminal
- 13 Facsimile signal output terminal
- 14 Data signal output terminal

## Fig. 2

- 1 Voice signal
- 2 Facsimile signal
- 3 Data signal
- 7 Transmission antenna
- 21 Transmitter-receiver
- 22 Reception diversity antenna

Fig. 3

Average bit error rate

Reception CNR (central value)

Voice

Facsimile

Data

19日本国特許庁(JP)

①特許出顯公開

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審査請求 未請求 発明の数 1 (全4頁)

図発明の名称 無線通信方式・

②特 頤 昭61-172487

個発 明 者 安 遾 文 辛 神奈川県橫須賀市武1丁目2356番地 日本電信電話株式会 社通信網第二研究所内 730 明 渚 紊 Œ 治 神奈川県横須賀市武1丁目2356番地 日本電信電話株式会 社通信胡第二研究所内 @発 眀 者 中 信 神奈川県横須賀市武1丁目2356番地 生 日本電信電話株式会 社通信網第二研究所内 の発 眀 者 出 18 吉 神奈川県横須賀市武1丁目2356番地 日本電信電話株式会 社通信網第二研究所內

①出 願 人 日本電信電話株式会社

四代 理 人 弁理士 草野 . .

東京都千代田区内幸町1丁目1番6号

明 紐 名

1. 発明の名称

無磁通信方式

#### 2. 特許 財 求の 節 開

上配各サービスに対し阿一送召扱により同一送 召覧力で無益通信を行い、

上記サービスの要求される伝送品質に応じてその要求が厳しい程、大きい改替効果が得られる伝送特性改替処理をそのサービス個号に対して施す とを特徴とする無益通信方式。

3. 発明の詳細な説明

「 笈 菜上の利用分野 」

との発明は複数サービスを提供する無額通信方式、 特に移動通信方式に適する無額通信方式に関する。

#### 「従来の技術」

移動通信にかいて複数サービス(例えば音声、 ファクシミリヤデータ通信等)を提供しようとす る場合、それらに要求される伝送品質(たとえば ピット関り本)が異なることが想定される。

お動通信では通常サービス気域の中心に固定通信器と接続されている無益基地局を設置し、そのサービス気域内を自由にお助するお動局はその無益基地局を介して固定通信期と接続される。移動局が通信できる範囲(ソーン半径と呼ぶ)は、通信に要求される伝送品質と基地局/移動局の送信電力によって決まる。

サービスどとに送信電力を割削することは比較 的面倒になり、また送信電力を大にすると同一周 放数を使用する無超通信システムの距離を趋すこ とになり、従って周放数利用率が悪くなる、特に 移動無額では同一周放数を用いるサービス領域の 巨輝を増す必要があり周波数の有効利用が基くな る。

この発明の目的は伝送品質を異にする複数のサービスの技供を同一の地域において同一送信扱により同一送信貸力で可能とする無越通信方式を提供することにある。

## 「問題点を解決するための手段」

この 発明によれば 向一送 信観により 同一送信電力で、 要求される 伝送品質 が異なるサービスの 信号をその要求される 伝送品質に応じて異なる 伝送 特性改善処理を施し、 この場合 授求される 伝送品質 が厳しい程、大きい 改善効果が得られるようにする。

このようにして全てのサービスに対して例えば 同一のパーン半径及び送信電力のもとで通信がで

11内の音声信号、ファクシミリ信号、データ信号と対応した回路の何れかに切替え接続される。 信号処理回路11には音声信号出力増子12、ファクシミリ信号出力増子13、データ信号出力増子14が接続されている。

その送信信号はアンテナ 8 で受信され、受信性 9 でペースペンド信号に役員復号された後、信号

ŧЪ.

「夹烙例」

その見放は受信アンテナ8にて受信されて受信 は9へ供拾される。受信は9の出力気はスイッチ 10を介して伝送特性改善のための信号処理回路

処理回路11に入力される。信号処理回路11は 信号処理回路4の各処理の逆を行う回路であって 音声信号、ファクシミリ信号、アータ信号ととに それぞれ設けられ、それぞれ復興な号信号に対し 時間メイベーシテ処理の後、誤り訂正符号化処理 が行われ、音声信号は音声信号出力紹子12に、 ファクシミリ信号はアータ信号出力端子13 に、アータ信号はアータ信号出力端子14より出 力される。

との場合、この発明では音声信号、ファクシミリ信号、データ信号でとに訂正能力の異なる訂正符号及びプランチ数の異なる時間ダイベーシチを行い、つまり要求される伝送品気が高い程、誤り訂正符号の訂正能力を高め、時間ダイベーシチのプランチ数を増加する。例えば音声信号よりもファクシミリ信号の方を誤り訂正符号の訂正能力を高めかつ時間ダイベーシチのプランチ数を増加する。

・ とのようにして異なる伝送品質を要求する複数 のサービスを同一の送信電力、同一のソーン半番 ・ のもとて技供することが出来る。

なお伝送品質の要求化応じて誤り訂正符号の訂 正能力のみ又は時間ダイベーシチのプランチ数の みを異ならしてもよい。

#### 「発明の効果」

時間ダイペーシナ回路4・,41の何れかへ供給 して複号した。

40 Hxのレイリーフェーリングの存在下における2プランチ空間ダイベーシチのみを用いた場合(2SD)、2プランチ空間ダイベーシチと2プランチ時間ダイベーシチと関り訂正符号とを用いた場合(2SD-2TD-FEC)、2プランチ空間ダイベーシチと4プランチ時間ダイベーシチと関り訂正符号とを用いた場合(2SD-4TD-FEC)のそれぞれの受GCNR(中央値)に対する平均ピット関り事の実験例定結果を第3図に示す。

この第3図より受信CNRが10dB附近で、音声信号は2SDによって平均ピットはり串10<sup>-2</sup>が得られ、ファクシミリ信号は2SD-2TD-FECで平均ピットはり串10<sup>-4</sup>が得られ、アータ信号は2SD-4TD-FECで平均ピットはり串10<sup>-5</sup>が得られる。つまり音声信号、ファクシミリ信号、アータ信号について第2図に示すよりな伝送特性改善処理をそれぞれ行えば同一送信電力で、それぞれ要求されに送品質が得られる。前記移動無額に適用する

そとで第2回に示すよりに、入力な子1よりの 音声信号はAPC-AB 符号化回路15で符号化され ると共化ピット選別四り訂正符号化( BSFEC )さ れ、その符号化音声信号は1 6 kb/a でスイッチ 5 へ出力される。ファクシミリの号は以り訂正符号 化回路4日ではり訂正符号化した技、時間メイス ーシナ回路4.で2ナランナの時間メイベーシナ (2TD)を行って1 6 kb/mでスイッチ5へ供給した。 つまり時間ダイペーシナは2ナランチであるから、 その1プランチでは8 kb/aが出力され、その 3(8 -4.8)kb/sが誤り訂正ピッドに用いられる。 始子 3のアータ信号は誤り訂正符号化回路4cで誤り 訂正符号化した技、時間メイペーシナ回路41で 4 プランチの時間 Mイ ペーシチ (4TD)を行ってス イッナ5へ1 6 kb/aで供給した。送受信扱21で CMSK(BbT=0.25) 変調して送信した。 つまり無 怒 区間での伝送速度を16kb/sとした。交信は2プ ランチ空間ダイペーシチアンテナ22で受信し、 送受信根21で周放数検放2ヒット双分検出方式 で復興し、スイッチ5を通じて符号化国路15、

と、ソーン単極が3㎞、サービス領域に対する周 放数割当でを9種類の周放数の組を越返すことで 音声信号のみならず、ファクシミリ信号、データ 信号の何れのサービスの提供も行うことができる。

以上説明したように、この発明によれば同一送信は、同一送信息力で例えば音声通信が可能な地点でもファクシミリやデータ通信サービスが可能となり、利用者はサービスの送いを思謀せずに改数サービスを受けることが出来る。この発明は移動通信のみならず一般の無該通信にも適用できる。4.図面の簡単な説明

第1図はこの発明を適用した無額通信方式を示すプロック図、第2図はこの発明を適用した実験 システムの例を示すプロック図、第3図は各図の 実験システムについての平均ピット誤り本・受信 CNR の関係の実験結果を示す図である。

> 特許出版人 日本包含電話探式会社 代 理 人 耳 野 卓

## か 1 図



